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AND OTHERS

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Any persons having specimens of Minerals found in Yavapai County, of Agricultural products, of the Fauna, Flora, Petrifications, Fossils, Unique Relics, or anything of that nature, attractive or interesting, who wish to have the same forwarded for exhibition at the WORLD'S EXPOSITION, at New Orleans, are requested to send the same, properly labeled, to the office of

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And Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excess in mature years, nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence, Lost Manhood, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, phlegm on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc. Remember, that by a combination of Vegetable Remedies of great curative power, the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

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(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals) enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous or supernatural power. I claim only to be a SKILLFUL and SUCCESSFUL Physician and Surgeon, thoroughly informed in my specialty—

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All applying to me will receive my HONEST opinion of their complaints—no experimenting. I will guarantee a POSITIVE CURE in every case I undertake, or forfeit \$1,000. Consultation in office or by letter, FREE and strictly private. Charges moderate. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of urine and advice, \$5.00. Office hours, 9 to 3 daily, 6 to 8 evenings; Sundays, 9 to 12 only. Call or address

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This College Institute for the cure of all special, complicated and so-called incurable diseases. Dr. Liebig's German Investigator is positively guaranteed to cure nervous and physical debility, weakness, lost manhood, loss of energy, ringing and dizziness in the head, and all the results of youthful indiscretions and excesses of mature years. The Doctor is a regular College physician, and will agree to forfeit one thousand dollars for a case the Investigator will not cure, under special treatment and advice.

The reason so many cannot be cured of weakness and the above diseases, is owing to a complicated, called Prostatitis, which requires special treatment. Liebig's Investigator No. 2 is positive cure for Prostatitis. Price of either Investigator, \$2.50 per bottle, six for \$10. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D. Responsible persons pay when cured. Strictest secrecy maintained. Patients cured at home. Liebig's dispensary runs an elegant drug store in the building. Consultation, personally or by letter, free.

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TREATS ALL SPECIAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

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Who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions, or who do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Dr. Spinney will guarantee to forfeit \$500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the ages of thirty to sixty years who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thickish blue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the entire urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11, a. m. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, \$5. Call or address Dr. SPINNEY & CO., No 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT, A. T.

February 7, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Prescott, Arizona, on the 15th day of March, 1885, viz: Jay W. Spillard, of Flagstaff, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, for his declaratory statement, No. 1,444, for the southwest fourth of section No. twenty-two (22) in township No. twenty-one (21) north, of range No. seven (7) east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. J. Miller, P. B. Brannen, A. E. Fay and J. F. Dagg, all of Yavapai County, Arizona Territory.

THOMAS WING, Register.

AYER LUMBER CO.,

Flagstaff, Arizona.

Native Lumber of all Kinds,

SURFACED, MATCHED AND GROOVED,

Flooring, Siding, Rustic, Shingles

and Lath.

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D. M. RIORDAN, SUPT., H. C. AYER, ASST. SUPT. AND TREAS., Flagstaff, Arizona.

We propose to give the people of this region GOOD LUMBER AT A LOW PRICE, and quote the following prices, delivered free on board cars at Flagstaff, in lots of one or more car-loads, NET CASH:

First Clear,	\$35 00 per M.
Second Clear,	30 00 "
Select, 1 and 2 inch,	22 00 "
Joists,	20 00 "
First Common,	18 00 "
Second Common,	16 00 "
Mining Timber,	7 00 "
Culls,	10 00 "

FLOORING, &c.,

First Clear Flooring,	\$37 50 per M.
Second Clear Flooring,	32 50 "
First Common Flooring,	27 50 "
First Clear Rustic,	37 50 "
Second Clear Rustic,	32 50 "
First Common Rustic,	27 50 "
Clear Shingles,	4 50 "
No. 1,	3 50 "
Lath,	5 00 "

Counter Tops, 4 cents per foot.

Special Offer to Miners, Ranchers and Others.

We have on hand from last year, two or three hundred thousand feet of COMMON B. AKIDS, assorted lengths and widths, sound and dry. We want to close it out, and in order to do so, have decided to offer it, just as it stands, at Ten Dollars a Thousand, delivered on cars here; Spot Cash. Our yard is getting overcrowded; we want room, and have determined to make this sacrifice to get it.

Remember, this is not refuse or cull lumber. It is GOOD, COMMON LUMBER, and just the thing for Barns, Shedding, Sheathing, Fences, &c. There is no reason why fine-blooded stock should be compelled to endure the storms of winter, or the scorching heat of summer, when material for a comfortable shelter can be procured at this rate. For temporary (or permanent) housing works, sorting platforms, light lagging, &c., this lumber is just the thing you've been wanting. Something that would do, and wasn't too high-priced. Come and look it over if you can; you won't regret it.

This offer is to remain OPEN SIXTY DAYS or until the Colorado River Bridge is finished. After that time we can't undertake to replace this lumber at anything like the figures named; so go for it if you want it. You'll not get such another chance till the next Centennial. We will sell the same lumber by the team load at TWELVE DOLLARS a thousand, in less than car-load lots. For lots of a car-load or over, and we don't care how you haul it, TEN DOLLARS GOES.

This isn't all the Lumber we have. Not by a jug-full. Not by millions of feet. We have it of all grades and at all prices, this year's cut PLUMP THICKNESS, and BRIGHT as the smile of your best girl. (Prices above).

Our MINING TIMBER would do you good to see. You have a dead sure thing on selling your claim if your main shaft or incline is well timbered with our timber—and all paid for. No cave has ever occurred in a mine where our timbers were used.

Orders addressed to JNO. A. LEE & Co., Albuquerque, N. M.; J. CHAMBERLAIN, Kingman, Arizona; H. HUTTON, Los Angeles or to us here will receive prompt and careful attention.

AYER LUMBER CO.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Its Points Fully Discussed and Merits Known.

A correspondent of the Tombstone Epitaph of the 6th instant has this to say in reference to the Immigration Bureau:

The newspapers in Arizona in discussing the question of encouraging immigration to the territory by legislative enactment, generally oppose the measure, arguing upon the hypothesis that there could be only one bill originated, and that to create the office of a Commissioner of Immigration, having for its object the welfare of the territory. Some of the papers argue that if we had a commissioner of immigration he could not find a place in Arizona for any more immigrants, because there is no land under irrigating canals to be had. Also that there are already too many people in Arizona, and cite you to the unemployed vagabond population of the principal towns.

It is true that Arizona cannot elaborate an immigration bill which shall command respect, and if it is true that the territory has no advantages to offer to the crowded people of the eastern states, then we had better dispense with the legislature entirely as being not necessary to our limited resources and interests. It is the custom of our newspapers to speak in glowing terms of Arizona's wonderful resources, and properly so; but as soon as there is a proposition to make known these resources to the thrifty, enterprising people of the east, and to invite them to come and help build up a great state, it transpires that she has no resources.

The fact is, that every one who knows anything about the territory, knows that there is room and opportunity for hundreds of families to make valuable and elegant homes on government lands situated on the Gila and Salt rivers alone, besides the hundreds of opportunities to develop water at a small cost on unsuited pasture lands here and there at the foot of mountains and in the valleys, and along the smaller streams all over the territory, where fortunes could be made in a few years as the result of individual or associated enterprise.

And last, but greatest of all the undeveloped mineral wealth of Arizona must continue for many years to offer special inducement to capital and labor, when made known and understood.

Who shall say that it is not desirable to make known these advantages and hasten their development and add to the wealth and civilization of the territory?

It should be the duty of these commissioners to have prompt replies sent to all inquiries relative to the territory of Arizona, its climate, soil and productions, and they should publish and distribute abundantly such pamphlets and other printed information as would promote the objects of their organization. This board should organize itself by the election of officers and committees for the most efficient action; and it should be empowered to elect a secretary, who would be a salaried officer and be required to keep an office for the transaction of business at the most available point in the territory.

ADAM LINK.

The Last Survivor of the Heroes of the Revolutionary War.

Adam Link was born in Washington county, Maryland, November 14, 1761, of poor parentage. He enlisted in the war for American independence when about sixteen years old at Wheeling, Va., serving five years in the frontier service. During this time his father, Jacob Link, was murdered by the Indians in his own house.

Adam Link during a portion of the time was a companion of Poe, the famous scout, whose name is historical. Of the service performed in the war by the subject of this sketch, no more is known than the fact that in personal courage he never was lacking. To quote his own words: "Whatever men may say of me, no man could ever call me a coward."

At the age of 28 years he married Elizabeth Link, a distant relative. By disposition and habit he was a rover, and his early life saw many changes of residence. He was a rugged hunter, who lived on the fruits of the chase mainly, and liked nothing better than the haunts of the wilderness.

He was a man of iron. No depriva-

tion, hardship or labor seemed to tire him. At the age of 60 years he walked from Pennsylvania to his home in Ohio, a distance of 140 miles, in three days, an average of 47 miles per day. Mr. Link was always poor, never caring to lay up anything for the coming day. However, he was a hard worker—in fact could not be idle, and cleared quite a farm in Ohio. When past 70 years of age he labored severely and continually. He was careless of what he ate or drank, either in quality or quantity, a great lover of whisky, a common fault of men of his class in his day, but withal Mr. Link was generous to the last degree, ready to divide his last dram or crust with a friend; was a rough, crude specimen of the frontiersman of the last century. As years grew upon him in his lonely widowed condition, he went to live with his son-in-law, Horatio Markley, in Crawford county, with whom he spent his last years.

Mr. Link was often remonstrated with by Mr. Markley about his constant use of whisky; he said, in reply, "Well, if you will quit smoking I will quit whisky." Mr. M. being an inveterate smoker could not undertake this; but, after being prostrated by sickness, upon his convalescence, he says: "I have quit smoking." Never a drop of spirituous liquor passed the lips of Adam Link again, being 90 years of age. The life long slavish habit had such a hold upon him that he was prostrated, and was so near death that all thought he must die, and all knew the remedy, and none better than the old hero himself; but no, his word had been given. He recovered and was in his last years better for it.

Mr. Link, from the days of Jefferson, was a Democrat. He died near the close of the war for the union he had helped create, on August 15, 1864, aged 102 years, 9 months and 1 day, at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., and by his friends was believed to be the last survivor of the war of American Independence. — [Toledo Blade.

Prefers the Northern Route.

Our citizens appreciating the necessity of a railroad connecting Globe with one or both of the great transcontinental lines passing through the Territory north and south of us, have expressed a desire to lend a helping hand to that end, but we believe that many of them fail to see the immense advantages which a northern road would possess for us, over a southern connection.

The Arizona Mineral Belt railroad as proposed would pass through an extensive timber belt, estimated at 155,000,000 feet of yet untouched lumber, and besides would make accessible immense coal beds on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific which it is claimed are inexhaustible. By this road also the distance to New York as well as to San Francisco would be shorter than by any other route and we would be free from the overreaching cupidity of the Southern Pacific company. The extortion to which shippers are subjected by the Southern Pacific railroad, is shown by the fact that the rate of freight from New York to Deming, N. M., is 80 cents, while from the latter place to Wilcox, not one-tenth of the distance, the rate is \$1. We give another instance of the outrageous charges imposed by the Southern Pacific. Parties in Phenix purchased an ice machine in Cincinnati and shipped it to El Paso at a cost of \$350. From El Paso to Maricopa, the freight was \$1350! Comment is unnecessary. It is not likely that the original cost of the machine was anything like as much as the freight exacted by the Southern Pacific road.

Another reason why we should favor the northern road is, that it will traverse sixty-five miles of Gila county, while a road from the south or east would not build more than half that distance in this county, and the taxes of a narrow gauge road would be proportionately less than a broad gauge, which it is proposed to make the Mineral Belt road.

Again, the northern road will open valuable mining districts, rich in gold, silver and copper, while the proposed narrow gauge road would pass through a sparsely populated section, comprising much barren soil. Then the rebanding of freight which would be necessary with a narrow gauge road, would be avoided by the construction of a broad gauge road.

We could add other reasons in favor of a northern connection, but believe what we have stated is sufficiently convincing.—Silver Belt.

The Original Style.

The words of the psalmist, "Naked came I into the world," etc., would have been amplified had he lived in Porto Rico, and he would have been compelled to add, "naked I remained until I reached almost the years of discretion;" for human flesh in its undisguised beauty can no where be found in greater plenty than on this island. I have seen groups, says a correspondent, of children in the streets of the city, by the roadside, and in the gardens of the country, playing in the sand and mud—children from 2 to 12 years of age, girls and boys together, without so much as a piece of cloth the size of a handkerchief among them all, not even a fig leaf. The infant you see in the mother's arms, or in the little wooden cradle, is always naked, and the sight is so common that one soon becomes accustomed to it. As a matter of curiosity some of the ladies of our party inquired for baby clothes at a fashionable shop. The clerk smiled at their innocence, and observed that he did not believe such articles were purchasable in the city. The upper classes, of course, dress their children from infancy, but among the peasants they go unfettered by clothing until they have reached the age of 10 or 12 years. Then they take on garments gradually, the boys beginning with a pair of white cotton pantaloons or drawers, with nothing above their waists, and the girls a white cotton tunic or chemise, which hangs loosely over their brown shoulders and reaches to their ankles. The adults among the peasants wear little more, the men usually being shirtless, and the women being clad in a loose, calico gown of the Mother Hubbard cut. Neither sex thinks of wearing shoes or stockings, so that the expenditure in the way of wardrobe is not extravagant. Two dollars would clothe a whole family for a year.

Volcanic Relics.

During last summer Captain C. E. Dutton, of the United States Geological Survey, has been studying some remarkable relics of ancient volcanic action in the northwest portion of New Mexico. They consist of a multitude of needle-like peaks rising out of the broad valley bottoms to altitudes varying from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. They are called chimneys by the residents. They are composed of black basaltic lava having a beautiful columnar structure like the baalt of the Giant's Causeway. They are remnants of lava which once rose up out of the earth through the strata and congealed in the volcanic pipes or vents. In later periods the strata which enclosed them have been dissolved away and removed by the general erosion of the country, leaving these basaltic cores projecting many hundreds of feet in the air, as casts of the volcanic pipes or passages through which the ancient towers rose to the surface.

The proof of this origin is conclusive. Around the valleys in which they stand rise lofty tables or plateaus, known in the west as mesas. These are capped with heavy sheets of basalt, and beneath them are the stratified sandstones and shales of the western coalfields. In the walls and upon the slopes of these mesas may be seen many of these chimneys in every stage of partial disintegration, some nearly excavated, some half disintegrated, and some just beginning to appear as the mesa walls waste away under the dissolving action of time. Those which are just beginning to be disclosed in the mesa walls still have the remnants of the old cinder-cones upon their summits; while from those which are wholly, or in greatest part excavated, all traces of the cinder-cones have disappeared. Thus the veritable roots of these ancient volcanoes are unearthed and laid open to the inspection of the geologist.

The locality where these ancient volcanic "necks" (for this is the technical name given them by geologists) are seen lies along the eastern flank of Mount Taylor, one of the greatest extinct volcanoes of the west. It is about sixty miles west of the Rio Grande, and seventy miles northwest of Albuquerque.

Henry Ward Beecher is pleased with the cabinet.